

## NEWS

**Second Course of Morris Herzstein Lectures on Diseases of the Pacific Basin**—The second course of two lectures under the Morris Herzstein Lectureship on Diseases of the Pacific Basin Including Tropical Diseases was given by Dr. Tadasu Saiki, director of the Imperial Government Institute for Nutrition, Tokyo, Japan, on the evenings of Friday, April 22, and Saturday, April 23, at 8 p. m. at Lane Hall, Sacramento near Webster Street.

Doctor Saiki's lectures dealt with the following topics: (1) Modern currents in the studies of nutrition. (2) Practical application of studies in nutrition. These lectures were illustrated by moving pictures.

**Changes in Academic Staff of Stanford Medical School**—Dr. William Ophüls, dean of the Stanford University School of Medicine has furnished the following revision of the academic staff:

Promoted to full professorships in medicine: George D. Barnett (internal medicine), W. Edward Chamberlain (radiology), Henry G. Mehrtens (neurology).

Promoted to associate professorships in medicine: Robert R. Newell (radiology), Harry A. Wyckoff (clinical pathology).

Promoted to associate professorship in obstetrics and gynecology: C. Frederic Fluhmann.

Promoted to assistant professorship in medicine: Lloyd B. Dickey (pediatrics).

Promoted to assistant professorship in pharmacology: Maurice L. Tainter.

Promoted to instructorship in surgery: George D. Brown.

Promoted to associate clinical professorships in obstetrics and gynecology: Karl L. Schaupp, Henry A. Stephenson.

Promoted to assistant clinical professorship in obstetrics and gynecology: Hans von Geldern.

Promoted to associate clinical professorship in medicine: William Hulbert Barrow (internal medicine).

Promoted to assistant clinical professorship in medicine: Norbert J. Gottbrath (neurology).

Promoted to assistant clinical professorship in medicine: Roland P. Seitz (pediatrics).

Promoted to assistant clinical professorship in surgery: Harold A. Fletcher (otorhinolaryngology).

Promoted to clinical instructorships in medicine: James G. Parrott (pediatrics), Stuart C. Way (dermatology).

Promoted to clinical instructorship in surgery: J. Minton Meherin, Robert A. Ostroff, Lorruli A. Rethwilm (anesthesia).

**Summer Clinics, Chicago Medical Society, 1927**—Announcements and schedules will soon be ready for the 1927 summer clinics of the Chicago Medical Society, supported by many of the largest hospitals in the city, among them being the Postgraduate Hospital, Chicago Memorial Hospital, University of Illinois College of Medicine, Cook County Hospital, Michael Reese Hospital, Mercy Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, Jackson Park Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Ravenswood Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, Francis Willard Hospital, West Suburban Hospital, Evangelical Hospital, North Chicago Hospital, Chicago Lying-In Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, Alexian Brothers Hospital, Laboratory of Surgical Technique, Washington Park Hospital, Jackson Park Hospital, Chicago Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, John B. Murphy Hospital. Several of our large laboratories have also agreed to cooperate with us in this great work.

In 1926 we limited registrations to physicians living in Illinois, but our increased facilities make it possible to accommodate many more than last year. Registrations therefore will be open to physicians from other states and to as many as may be accommodated, in the order of their

registrations. Registration fee will be \$10 for each two weeks' course, payable at time of registration, and a physician may register for only one course of two weeks.

Admission will be by card only, issued by the Chicago Medical Society and no registration card will be issued until registration fee is paid.

The first two weeks' course will begin on Monday, June 13, 1927, at 9 a. m., ending Friday, June 24.

The second two weeks' course will begin on Monday, June 27 at 9 a. m., ending Friday, July 8.

This is an excellent opportunity for the medical men of the country to obtain real postgraduate work in some of the best hospitals in the world, and from some of the best clinicians found anywhere.

Schedules will be sent to the 10,000 physicians in Illinois, and announcements will be sent to the American Medical Association, and the several state medical journals.

We will probably be unable to accommodate all those desiring this wonderful clinical course, so it behooves those in Chicago and Illinois to register early if they desire to take advantage of this year's summer clinics. Last year our registrations closed one week after the first announcement.

**Meeting of Southern California Medical Association**—The seventy-sixth regular semiannual meeting of the Southern California Medical Association was held in Redlands, March 18 and 19. The members of the profession in that city were most cordial in their efforts to make the meeting a success. Fishing permits and golfing permits were given to those who desired them. The visiting women were entertained Saturday afternoon at the Country Club.

The first session of the scientific program was called to order by Dr. C. T. Sturgeon at 2 p. m., Friday.

Dr. E. J. Kilfoley read a very interesting paper on "Diagnosis and Treatment of Teratoma of the Testicle," stressing particularly the necessity of exact pathological diagnosis so that proper prognosis may be given. Dr. Foster Collins, Los Angeles; Dr. Arthur Kutzmann, Los Angeles; and Dr. Arthur Cecil, Los Angeles, discussed the paper.

The second paper, by Dr. E. J. Eytinge, was read by Dr. Gayle G. Moseley, Redlands, in the absence of Doctor Eytinge. The paper stimulated an interesting discussion concerning the methods of combating ileus. Dr. Arthur Cecil, Los Angeles; Dr. Wright, Los Angeles; Dr. Foster Collins, Los Angeles; and Dr. A. S. Lobingier, Los Angeles, discussed the paper.

The paper of Dr. E. F. F. Copp, La Jolla, San Diego, excited a great deal of interest on account of the thorough and extensive work which had been carried on by the essayist. The paper was discussed by Dr. Bernard Smith, Los Angeles; Dr. Walter Bliss, Pasadena; Dr. Modern, Arrowhead Springs; and Dr. Ross, Pasadena.

Dr. Steele Stewart, Los Angeles, gave up his place on the program to Dr. Norman D. Royal of Melbourne, Australia, who presented motion pictures and gave a fascinating discussion of sympathetic ramisectomy in spastic paralysis. Following this demonstration Doctor Stewart presented patients upon whom he had done ramisectomies, following which the patients had improved markedly.

The evening meeting was a pronounced success, due to the scholarly and pleasing presentation of the papers (1) "Endocarditis," by Harold Hill, clinical professor of medicine, University of California, and (2) "Lung Abscess," by Harold Brunn, clinical professor of surgery, University of California.

The Saturday morning session was called to order at 9:35. Dr. Carlos G. Hilliard, Redlands, summarized "The Problems in Surgical Drainage" concisely, and instructive discussions were given by Dr. Guy Cochran, Los Angeles; Dr. Thomas Burger, San Diego; and Dr. A. S. Lobingier, Los Angeles.

Dr. Moses Schultz read a paper on "Modern Methods of Treatment of Eczemas in Infants and Children." Points in treatment were emphasized. The paper was discussed by Dr. Oscar Reiss, Los Angeles, and Dr. Louis F. X. Wilhelm, Los Angeles.

Dr. William Leake's paper was accompanied with many slides, normal and unusual electrocardiographic tracings. This paper was interestingly discussed by Dr. E. Rich-

mond Ware, Los Angeles; Dr. William A. Swim, Los Angeles; and Dr. R. W. Langley, Los Angeles.

Dr. Hugh Berkeley, Los Angeles, presented "Some Points in Pediatrics of Interest to the General Practitioner." The paper stimulated a great deal of interest, and was discussed by Dr. A. J. Scott, Los Angeles; Dr. Guy L. Bliss, Long Beach; and Dr. E. E. Moody, Los Angeles.

The Saturday afternoon session was called to order at 2 p. m. by Dr. C. T. Sturgeon. "Headache in Relationship to Ovarian Disfunction," by Dr. E. C. Fishbaugh, Los Angeles, opened the session. Its value was stressed by the discussants, who were Dr. W. W. Roblee, Riverside; Dr. Egerton Crispin, Los Angeles; and Dr. Roy Thomas, Los Angeles.

"Haemangioma of the Spinal Cord" was read by Dr. Carl Rand, Los Angeles. Drawings of this unusual condition were shown. The paper was discussed by Dr. Samuel Ingham, Los Angeles, and Dr. Gustav F. Boehme, Los Angeles.

"Surgical Pathology of the Lower Right Quadrant," by Dr. Rea Smith, Los Angeles, and "Lantern Slide Demonstration of Pathology in Lower Right Quadrant," by Dr. Ray Taylor, Los Angeles, were read in sequence on account of their relation. These papers stimulated an active discussion by Dr. Frank H. Folkins, Redlands; Dr. Samuel Robinson, Santa Barbara; Dr. John V. Barrow, Los Angeles; Dr. A. S. Lobingier, Los Angeles; and Dr. William H. Olds, Los Angeles.

The last session of the meeting was held in the Congregational Church, where Dr. John A. Lapp addressed the society on "Medicine and Social Work." During his talk Doctor Lapp brought out very vividly the intimate relation between medicine and social problems, indicating the necessity for "unity in effort." The meeting adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

**City's Milk Supply Held Near Perfect**—The milk supply of the city of San Francisco obtained the high score of 96.1 per cent as a result of the surprise milk-scoring contest made by the Bureau of Dairy Control, State Department of Agriculture, in this city March 25. This score is 1.1 per cent higher than the previous contest held five months ago.

This improvement in the quality of the milk supply is largely due to the high standard of supervision maintained by the City Health Department under the health officer, Dr. William C. Hassler and Mr. T. P. Lydon, chief milk inspector. The factors responsible for the improvement in milk quality are: strict enforcement of the laws, greater cooperation of the milk dealers themselves, and an increased demand for milk. The grading and labeling of milk are a service appreciated by the public, as the grade label on the bottle cap provides a definite index of the quality of the milk. Graded milk is safe milk, as its quality is guaranteed by the inspecting department backed by the State Department of Agriculture.

Judges officiating in the contest were: S. J. Pearce, Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and H. E. Ball, market milk specialist, State Department of Agriculture.

**Physician Superintendent of Stanford Hospital**—Dr. Richard G. Brodrick has been appointed physician superintendent of the Stanford Hospital, and professor of hospital administration in the Stanford Medical School on April 1, 1927.

Doctor Brodrick graduated from Cooper Medical College in 1892. He entered the United States Navy, from which he retired in 1899. From 1908 to 1919 he was connected with the San Francisco Board of Health, and from 1914 to 1919 he served as superintendent of the San Francisco Hospital. From 1919 until 1927 he has been director of the hospitals of Alameda County, California, and consultant to the Highland Hospital. Doctor Brodrick is now president of the American Hospital Association.

**Graduate Summer Courses, University of California Medical School**—From June 6 to July 2, 1927, postgraduate courses will be available at the University of California Medical School.

Most of the clinical branches will be covered in morn-

ing and afternoon courses, including general medicine, surgery, pediatrics, circulatory diseases, gastrointestinal diseases, x-ray, orthopedics, urology, eye, nose and throat, neuropsychiatry, pathology, laboratory diagnosis.

In addition to these regular courses there will be daily midday clinics and on several evenings a week lectures on general medical topics. These will be open to the medical public.

Announcement of courses will be mailed on request. As many of the courses will have limited enrollment, those who wish to register should make early arrangements.

**Dr. W. W. Keen, Philadelphia**, 90-year-old dean of American Surgeons, contributed an article "Smallpox, a National Disgrace," to the *Review of Reviews* for February in which he brings out that next to India the United States has more smallpox than any other country, exceeding that of European and Asiatic Russia; that in the year preceding June 30, 1925, the increase of smallpox was 75 per cent and the increase of deaths 628 per cent over 1923; that among the 4,000,000 American soldiers in the World War there were but 979 cases of smallpox and but fifteen deaths; that Massachusetts with 400,000 more people than California, but with smallpox law enforcement, from 1919 to 1924 had but 126 cases of smallpox against California's 26,651 for the same period. California had repealed the earlier laws enforcing vaccination. He concludes: "The experience of centuries and the common sense of every community should insist on universal vaccination."—*Nebraska M. J.*

An award consisting of a medal, a diploma, and a check for \$10,000 has been conferred on Chevalier Jackson of Philadelphia, professor of bronchoscopy and esophagoscopy in the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine.

This Philadelphia award is endowed by Edward W. Bok as a yearly recognition for the resident of Philadelphia who, during the preceding year, has brought to culmination a service "calculated to advance the best and largest interests of Philadelphia." Doctor Jackson is the sixth recipient of this award.

The medical profession is gratified to have this honor conferred upon one who stands as having accomplished more in this particular field of practice than any predecessor. He has saved the lives of many patients who but for his skill would have died. His technique is being acquired by others who will be able to accomplish the same results.—*Boston M. and S. J.*

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal prints the following letter from Arthur J. Cramp, director Bureau of Investigation, American Medical Association:

"A week or so ago you wrote to us for information on the 'International Health Institute, Inc.' of New York. We are now in a position to give a little more information.

"The International Health Institute is at present, it seems, nothing more than a paper organization. It has for its president one Charles Berminster Munro, who used to be with the Long Beach National Bank at Long Beach, Long Island. Its vice-president is J. C. Lipsey, who is said to have been employed in an executive capacity by A. W. Hyde & Company, Inc., 2061 Broadway, New York City. The secretary is Gerard Warren Proctor, who is assistant sales manager of A. W. Hyde & Company, Inc. The assistant secretary is George W. Smith, whose antecedents we know nothing about.

"Although we requested the International Health Institute, Inc., to give us the names of the incorporators, this request was not complied with. We have learned, however, that the incorporators were Josephine Applebaum, Thomas Le Petri, and Amelia Decker. These three individuals, apparently, were mere figureheads whose names were used by the attorney for the International Health Institute, in order to comply with the state law requiring three adult residents of the state of New York to sign the papers of incorporation.

"The concern states that it intends to render a service similar to that of the Life Extension Institute, with four quarterly physical examinations and four urinalyses, supplemented with a complete course in body-building and

rules of right living.' They state that they will pay a fee to regular registered physicians to make physical examinations, and we believe that the fee they offer is \$3, which, of course, is hopelessly inadequate for any physical examination that is worth while.

"As you know, the journal has taken the attitude for some time that there is no good reason for the existence of these various concerns that sell a urinalysis service, together, in some instances, with a physical examination. The proper person to do such work is the family physician, to whom the patient will be a human being and not a number. The physician who is familiar with the individual and his idiosyncrasies is in a position to give really valuable service in periodic examinations. The service that one gets from commercial concerns that are in this line is, even when honestly given, of indifferent value."

## CORRESPONDENCE

### A RECENT VISIT TO SOME OF THE CLINICS OF EUROPE

By INA M. RICHTER \*

On October 12 we (two other physicians and myself) reached Geneva. We had spent a month touring France in a small car, purchased in Paris, this being by far the easiest, least expensive, and most delightful way of visiting clinics, especially if several are going. Such a small car may be purchased in Paris with the necessary international traveling license for a very reasonable figure, and with a written agreement that the seller will purchase the car at the end of the time for a stated sum agreed on before hand. In this way one may combine pleasure with study and come and go when one pleases, and avoid the disagreeableness and expense of European railroad travel.

I was well fortified with letters of introduction from Dr. K. F. Meyer, Dr. William J. Kerr, and others. The professors abroad received these letters and their bearers with much graciousness, kindness, and welcome.

In Geneva we approached M. le Prof. M. Askanazy at the Institute Pathologique de Geneve. Professor Askanazy is short, stout, voluble, and enthusiastic. He speaks French very rapidly, but has at his right hand his first assistant, Doctor Friedman, who speaks English very well, and will interpret whenever necessary. The laboratories where the students and assistants work are much like ours, as are their methods of teaching. The museum is most complete. In the post mortem room there were four autopsies in progress. There are generally four to six autopsies daily. Post mortem is made on every patient dying in the hospital unless definite refusal is made by relatives within twenty-four hours. The assistants who do the routine work receive respectively the equivalent of \$50, 30, and 16 a month. Nevertheless Professor Askanazy always has plenty of assistants. He welcomes workers from all countries and of both sexes.

We next visited Leysin, a small mountain village, 1250 to 1500 m. elevation, lying in a sheltered valley between two ranges of mountains, and from which the high peaks of the French Alps are easily visible. It was here that Doctor Rollier, in 1903, first started the use of the sun's rays in the treatment of so-called surgical tuberculosis. The establishment now consists of 960 patients with bone, joint, and skin tuberculosis, mostly children. Doctor Rollier does not admit patients with pulmonary tuberculosis, but there are numerous establishments for such further up on the mountain. The patients are housed

in "cliniques," of which there are thirty-two under the care of Doctor Rollier and his assistants. A "clinique" is a small hospital, or nursing home. Every patient has an individual porch or balcony, so placed that he may receive the full benefit of the sun treatment. To emphasize how little surgery is done, Doctor Dillon, Doctor Rollier's assistant (Doctor Rollier was away at the time) stated that there was but one surgeon in the community, and that practically all that he was called to do was an occasional emergency appendectomy or removal of a sequestrum. There are no actual orthopedic operations, and there is no plaster work. In the treatment three things are emphasized: proper nutrition, a high percentage of sunshine, and rest in bed in the proper position with the proper application of pressure. Most of the patients, excepting those where the hip is involved, are in the ventral position. The amount and position of pressure require fine judgment, as does the knowledge of when the patient may get out of bed. The beds all have very hard hair mattresses which are hung so that the position and angle may be readily altered. The children remain out from sun-up to sun-down, except in the very cold weather, and are allowed visitors only when in the open. To this fact and the high degree of immunity at that altitude he attributes the almost total absence of epidemics among the children. The cost per patient varies from about \$1.25 to \$8 or 10 per day for those who can afford to pay more.

At Berne we visited Professor Sahli, who lives in a stately house situated in a garden surrounded by an ornamental iron fence and great iron gates. The little waiting room had the usual pile of magazines on the table (yes, even in Switzerland they keep them when they are a year or two old), but most interesting autographed portraits on the wall. We explained our mission in German, and he answered in very much better English. He told us of a Sahli haemometer which had been used for from eight to ten years in northern Africa, without fading. He said that the acid haematin if properly made would not fade, and very much deprecated the glass standards put out by some manufacturers. These he said were not accurate, and unauthorized.

In Berne we also saw Professor Asher, who, in spite of examinations and many duties, found time to take us about his institute. Here we met two Americans, Doctor Shambaugh and Doctor Curtis, who were working under a grant from the National Research Council. The ground floor of the institute is divided into rooms for research workers, and the upper floor is given over to students. In each research room there was a problem in the process of solution. Doctor Asher is a very enthusiastic and encouraging teacher. He speaks English fluently. Two experiments he was especially enthusiastic about. The first of these he had run through for our benefit. If a frog's heart is perfused with Ringer's solution and atropine the use of caprylalcohol or bile salts will reverse the usual action of the atropine. The demonstration was quite spectacular, and one can see that it might have far-reaching conclusions and applications. But his pet experiment one felt was one in which he demonstrates the presence of glycogen in the brain when it has entirely disappeared from muscles and nerve. "There is no such thing as muscle fatigue," he says, rubbing his palms with glee, and one feels that is quite true of himself at least.

The following day we saw Professor Sahli's medical wards and the surgical wards of Professor de Quervain. One cannot help but be impressed with the extreme orderliness and cleanliness, and facilities for doing accurate work in these services. The thyroid patients, including cretins, are handled on the surgical service. The people are receiving generally iodinated salt with benefit, and the school children iodostarine tablets, but Doctor Curtis pointed out that they were probably in some instances getting too much, as they were beginning to see patients with Basedow's disease in increasing numbers, whereas these were formerly a rarity.

It was at the University and Medical School of Zurich, though, that we had our principal feast. This began with an interview with Prof. A. Oswald, on the subject of endocrinology. He has a book on the subject ready for the publishers, and most decided and conservative views as to the efficacy of most of the glandular products on the market. He as much as said that, with the brilliant

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